



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TARIFF COMMISSION

Report on
The Continuance of Protection
to the Wood Screw Industry



BOMBAY, 1957

THE MANAGER, GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS.
ED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.
1957

Price: Rs. 1·37 or 2 sh.

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PANEL FOR THE INQUIRY

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DR. RAMA VARMA—*Secretary.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 29th June, 1957.

RESOLUTION

Tariffs

No. 35(1)-T.P./57.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Wood Screw Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows :—

- (1) Protection to this industry should be continued at the existing rate of duty, namely 3½ per cent *ad valorem* or 5 annas per gross, whichever is higher, for a further period of three years, i.e. till 31st December, 1960.
- (2) The industry should be given all possible assistance in obtaining its requirements of steel wire.
- (3) Steps should be taken to ensure closer co-ordination between the quantity of steel wire for which quota certificates are issued to manufacturers of Wood screws, the quantity of billets allotted to the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., for this purpose and the actual deliveries effected by the Company to different manufacturers. The manufacturers on their part should arrange to place their indents with the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., as soon as they receive the quota certificates.
- (4) The wood screw factories which have facilities for drawing steel wire from wire rods should be given reasonable supplies of wire rods.
- (5) The State Governments concerned should give Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala, and Badhwar and Co., Delhi, reasonable priority in the allocation of electric power.
- (6) The industry should as far as possible, use tested steel wire for the manufacture of wood screws.
- (7) The manufacturers of wood screws should examine the desirability of adopting certain common specifications for steel wire in order to facilitate the production of this material.
- (8) The quality of indigenous wood screws has improved considerably since the last inquiry. The manufacturers, however, should take note of the defects pointed out by Railways and adopt further measures to improve the quality of their products.

(ii)

2. Government accept recommendation (1). The protective duty on wood screws has recently been rounded off to 35 per cent *ad valorem* or Naye Paise per gross, whichever is higher under the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957. Necessary legislation will be undertaken in due course to continue protection to the Industry at the revised rate of duty.

3. Government also accept recommendations (2), (3) and (4) and will take suitable steps to implement them as far as possible.

4. Government have taken note of recommendation (5) and the matter will be taken up with the State Governments concerned.

5. The attention of the industry is drawn to recommendations (6), (7), (8) and the latter portion of recommendation (3).

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

S. RANGANATHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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REPORT ON THE CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO THE WOOD SCREW INDUSTRY

1. The first inquiry into the wood screw industry was held by the Tariff Board in July, 1946 and in accordance with the Board's recommendation the industry was granted protection till the 31st March, 1950 by converting the then existing revenue duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* into a protective duty at the same rate. The Tariff Board held its second inquiry into this industry in December, 1949 and in its Report dated 31st January, 1950 recommended continuance of protection for a further period of two years, i. e. until 31st March, 1952, at the existing rate of duty. The Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce accepted this recommendation and extended the period of protection upto the 31st December, 1951 by the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1950. A surcharge of 5 per cent levied under the Finance Act of 1951, raised the effective protective duty on wood screws to 31½ per cent *ad valorem*. The third inquiry into this industry was due in 1951, but as it could not be held before 31st December, 1951, when the period of protection was due to expire, the Government of India by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 34-T(27)/51, dated 24th December, 1951 extended the duration of the protective duty upto 31st December, 1952. By the Indian Tariff (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1952, the period of protection was further extended, in consultation with the Tariff Commission, upto 31st December, 1953. The third inquiry into this industry was held in February, 1953 and in its Report dated 31st March, 1953 the Tariff Commission recommended continuance of protection at the existing rate of 31½ per cent *ad valorem* for a period of four years, i.e. upto 31st December, 1957. Government accepted the Commission's recommendation with regard to continuance of protection for a further period of four years, but as regards the quantum of protection, Government decided, in consultation with the Commission, that the rate of protective duty should be fixed at 31½ per cent *ad valorem* or 5 As. per gross, whichever was higher. The revised rate of duty was brought into effect by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 35(1)-T. B./53, dated 22nd August, 1953 and the duration of protection to the industry was extended upto 31st December, 1957 by the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1953. The present inquiry was held under section 11(e) read with section 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 with a view to examining whether protection to this industry should be continued beyond 31st December, 1957 and, if so, at what rate.

2.1. In order to watch the progress of this industry under section 15 of the Tariff Commission Act, the Commission had taken steps in October, 1956 to collect certain data
Method of inquiry regarding this industry. The data so collected have been utilised for the purpose of this inquiry. To bring the information up-to-date, however, special questionnaires were issued to producers, importers and consumers in February, 1957. A press communiqué was also issued on 12th February, 1957, inviting all persons and associations interested in this industry to obtain copies of the relevant questionnaires from the

Commission's office and to submit replies. The associations of producers were requested to submit memoranda on the present position of the industry. The Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., Indranagar, was asked to furnish information regarding the supply position of steel wire. The Iron and Steel Controller, Government of India, was requested to inform the Commission of the arrangements regarding the allotment of steel wire to the industry. Detailed memoranda on this industry were obtained from the Chief Industrial Adviser, Development Wing and the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries. Steps were taken to elicit the views of the State Governments concerned with regard to the problems confronting the wood screw manufacturing units in their territories. The Director-General of Supplies and Disposals was addressed for information relating to Government purchases of wood screws from indigenous sources. Information regarding the c.i.f. prices and landed costs for wood screws was obtained from the Collectors of Customs. The Indian Standards Institution was consulted with regard to the standard specifications for wood screws and steel wire required for their manufacture. A list of those to whom questionnaires and letters were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received is given in Appendix I.

2.2. Shri B. N. Adarkar, Member, visited the Standard Screw Factory, Delhi, on 13th March, 1957. Dr. S. A. Palekar, Director (Review & Research), visited Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala and the Universal Screw Factory and five other screw factories situated in Amritsar in February, 1957. He also had discussions with the representatives of the Punjab Screw Manufacturers' Association, Amritsar. Shri U. V. Shenoy, Assistant Director (Reviews), visited the factory of S. S. Miranda (Private) Ltd., Goregaon, Bombay on 1st March, 1957. Shri P. M. Menon, Assistant Cost Accounts Officer and Shri S. R. Mallya, Research Officer, examined the costs of production of wood screws manufactured by S. S. Miranda (Private) Ltd., and the Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta, in February, 1957. A public inquiry into this industry was held on 19th March, 1957. A list of persons who attended the inquiry is given in Appendix II.

3. The recommendations made by the Commission in its 1953 Implementation of the Report on matters other than tariffs and the Commission's recommendations on matter action taken thereon are briefly indicated below:—

(1) "So long as the policy of licensing imports has to be continued for balance of payments considerations, the desirability of maintaining and expanding indigenous production of wood screws should be kept in view and the quantum of imports regulated accordingly".

The import control policy with regard to wood screws has been described in Appendix III from which it will be seen that imports of the principal types of wood screws manufactured in the country have been severely restricted. During the current licensing period, no imports of such wood screws are allowed.

(2) "Government should sympathetically consider the possibility of granting licences for imports of wood screws on the basis of quantity and not value of the best year's imports".

With effect from January—June, 1954 imports of wood screws were limited by both quantity and value. As stated above, no imports of wood screws of the types manufactured in the country are allowed during the current licensing period.

- (3) "Government should ask the indigenous producers of steel wire to produce wire of the requisite specifications and supply it to the wood screw industry".

and

- (4) "Government should examine the practicability of increasing the allotment of steel wire after taking into consideration the indigenous demand and the annual rated capacity of the industry".

The position with regard to both these recommendations has been discussed in paragraph 6 below.

- (5) "Government departments should as far as possible obtain the requirements of wood screws from indigenous producers provided the quality is satisfactory and the price reasonable".

We have been informed by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals that Government purchases of wood screws are being made from indigenous sources only. The State Governments of Madras, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have also advised us to the same effect.

- (6) "The Central and State Governments concerned should give adequate supply of electrical power to the producers of wood screws".

We understand that the Development Wing has been rendering assistance whenever concrete cases of shortage of electric power are brought to its notice. None of the wood screw factories, except Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala and Badhwar & Co., Delhi whose cases have been dealt with in paragraph 14 below, seems to be experiencing any difficulty at present in the matter of electric power.

- (7) "There does not appear to be any need for establishing new units but nothing should be done to prevent the expansion and modernisation of the existing units".

The Development Wing has stated that this recommendation has been fully implemented. Since the last inquiry, the Development Wing has not sponsored the establishment of any new unit in this industry but has liberally recommended expansion of existing units.

- 4.1. At the time of the last inquiry held in 1953, 37 units were engaged in the production of wood screws.
- Rated capacity and production** During the present inquiry we have received information regarding the capacity and production of 18 units which are registered with the Development Wing. Besides, there are a number of small scale units but detailed information about them is not available. The total rated capacity on single shift basis of the 18 units registered with the Development

Wing comes to 5,578,773 gross per annum on the basis of figures reported by the units themselves. In addition, two units, namely, Northern India Steel Works, Amritsar and Punjab Steel Rolling Mills, Baroda, claim to have a capacity on single shift basis of 90,000 gross and 78,000 gross respectively. Three of these 20 units, namely Badhwar & Co., Delhi; K. T. Steel Industries Ltd., Bombay and Punjab Steel Rolling Mills, Baroda, have at present suspended production of wood screws owing to non-availability of steel wire. In the following statement we give figures of the annual rated capacity of the 18 units registered with the Development Wing and their actual production from 1953 to 1956. As in the case of capacity, the figures of production also are based on the data received from the units. The figures of production relate to iron or steel wood screws only.



(Figures in gross)

Name of the unit	Rated capacity (Single shift)	Production			
		1953	1954	1955	1956
1. Steel & Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta	• • •	630,000	185,943	375,689	462,641
2. Savita Industries Ltd., Calcutta	• • •	48,000	71,296	36,987	35,459
3. Bengal Screw Mfg. Co., Ltd., Calcutta	• • •	180,000	90,843	111,515	209,322
4. Capstan Wirc Products Ltd., Calcutta	• • •	93,600	93,037	115,555	190,661
5. Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala	• • •	420,000	243,366	293,493	321,167
6. National Industries, Amritsar	• • •	109,125	110,673	212,272	217,292
7. Universal Screw Factory, Chhachharta	• • •	720,000	491,600	857,464	813,166
8. Victor Industries, Amritsar	• • •	300,000	145,923	195,012	185,416
9. K. B. Engineering Co., Ltd., Amritsar	• • •	180,000	146,362	193,724	207,729
10. Matharoo Brothers, Amritsar	• • •	78,000	36,084	52,208	110,562
11. Badhwar & Co., Delhi	• • •	144,000	11,027	9,535	Nil
12. Standard Screw Factory, Delhi	• • •	300,000	133,565	157,213	139,213
13. S.S. Miranda (Private) Ltd., Bombay	• • •	321,048	154,456	227,090	276,552
14. Wood Screws Ltd., Ahmedabad	• • •	300,000	28,952	83,627	114,901
15. Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Bombay	• • •	1,044,000	106,400	1,784,057	2,576,742
16. K. T. Steel Industries Ltd., Bombay	• • •	39,000	..	1,258	346
17. Southern Industrial Corporation Ltd., Madras	• • •	360,000	288,253	332,294	397,540
18. Gowrihouse Metal Works, Rajapalayam	• • •	312,000	172,139	212,199	218,702
Total.	• •	5,578,773	2,509,029	5,251,232	6,477,611
					7,158,992

4.2. It will be seen that the domestic production of wood screws has increased progressively year by year since 1953. It amounted to 7.2 million gross in 1956 as compared with 2.5 million gross in 1953.

4.3. Of the 18 units registered with the Development Wing, three namely, the Universal Screw Factory, Amritsar; Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta and the Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala, have expanded their capacity considerably since the last inquiry. These units have been permitted to work double shift and the additional equipment required for double shift working has already been installed by them. Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Bombay and the Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta, have been permitted to expand their capacity on single shift basis by 500,000 gross and 300,000 gross respectively and we understand from them that this additional capacity is likely to be installed during the course of the next few months. When these two expansion projects are completed, the aggregate capacity of the industry will increase by 800,000 gross on single shift basis. The Southern Industrial Corporation, Madras, has also received sanction for installation of additional capacity for 480,000 gross on single shift basis; but it has not yet received the import licence for the necessary plant and equipment.

5. At the last inquiry the Commission had estimated the annual demand for wood screws at 2,500 tons and had expected that it would increase by 250 tons per annum in **Domestic Demand** 1954 and 1955. During the present inquiry, we have received estimates of domestic demand ranging from 3,000 tons (6.6 million gross) to 3,750 tons (8.25 million gross). We give below a statement showing the domestic production and imports of wood screws during the last four years :

वार्षिक उत्पादन

(In million gross)

Year	Production	Imports	Total
1953	2.5 ¹	2.5 ¹	5.02
1954	5.25	0.75	6.00
1955	6.48	0.64	7.12
1956	7.16	0.50	7.66
		(estimated)	

The above figures can be converted into tons at the rate of 2,200 gross per ton which, it was agreed at the public inquiry, is a fair rate of conversion. On the basis of the above figures, the current

domestic demand for wood screws may be estimated at about 8 million gross (or about 3,650 tons) per annum. The various factors likely to bring about an increase in demand in the coming years were discussed at the public inquiry, and although due account was taken of the likely expansion in house building and allied activities during the period of the Second Five Year Plan, it was felt that the current shortage of cement and steel might adversely affect the full implementation of some of the projects. The consensus of opinion was that it would be reasonable to expect the demand for wood screws to go up to about 12 million gross (or about 5,450 tons) per annum by 1960.

Supplies and quality of Steel Wire 6.1. The Indian Steel and Wire Products has furnished us with a statement showing the quantity of steel wire supplied by it to the various wood screw manufacturers which indicates a steady improvement from 1,144 tons in 1953 to 1,693 tons in 1954, 2,244 tons in 1955 and 2,230 tons in 1956. The Indian Steel and Wire Products hopes to be able to step up its deliveries when it obtains larger supplies of imported billets. The Development Wing has also informed us that it recommends allotment of steel wire to each wood screw factory on the basis of 100 per cent of its steel consumption capacity on double shift basis. Despite these measures, however, the wood screw manufacturers have complained to us of the acute difficulties experienced by them with regard to the supply of steel wire. The statistics furnished by them show that in no case have supplies of steel wire been sufficient to meet more than 50 per cent of the total requirements. It has been represented to us that the allotment of billets to the Indian Steel and Wire Products is often one-third less than the total quantity of steel wire for which quota certificates are issued and that, within the total quantity of steel wire for which billets are made available, the Company is allowed considerable discretion with regard to the deliveries to be made to different classes of indentors. We consider it very necessary that the position should be thoroughly investigated. In particular, we recommend that steps should be taken to ensure closer co-ordination between the quantity of steel wire for which quota certificates are issued to manufacturers of wood screws, the quantity of billets allotted to the Indian Steel and Wire Products for this purpose and the actual deliveries effected by the Company to different manufacturers. The manufacturers on their part should arrange to place their indents with the Indian Steel and Wire Products as soon as they receive the quota certificates. We also recommend that this industry should be given all possible assistance in obtaining its requirements of steel wire.

6.2. As regards the quality of steel wire, we understand from the Indian Standards Institution that there are several chemical compositions of wire which are equally suitable for the manufacture of wood screws and that the selection of any one of them depends on the manufacturing process as well as treatment after manufacture. The Institution has, therefore, included six different specifications in its standard for steel wire required for the manufacture of wood screws and three of these specifications relate to free cutting quality. We understand, however, that steel billets of

free cutting quality are at present not produced in the country and that if the Iron and Steel Controller were to plan the production of this type of steel, supplies of steel to other important users would be adversely affected. There is, therefore, no prospect of the wood screw industry being able to obtain free cutting steel from indigenous sources for some years. It was, however, agreed at the public inquiry that the industry could effect considerable improvement in the quality of its product if it used tested steel wire of the other three specifications included in the I. S. I. standard. The representative of the Iron and Steel Controller informed us that no difficulty was anticipated in allotting tested, instead of untested, steel billets to the Indian Steel and Wire Products. We accordingly recommend that the industry should, as far as possible, use tested steel wire for the manufacture of wood screws. Further, it was represented by the Indian Steel and Wire Products that production of steel wire could be greatly facilitated if the manufacturers of wood screws would adopt certain common specifications for this material. We recommend that the wood screw manufacturers should examine this suggestion. Some of the units [e.g., S. S. Miranda (Private) Ltd.] have facilities for drawing of steel wire from wire rods. We recommend that such units should be given reasonable supplies of wire rods for drawing of steel wire.

6.3. Iron or steel wire is at present assessed to duty under tariff item No. 63(25) at Rs. 38-12-0 per ton if of British manufacture and Rs. 82-8-0 per ton if not of British manufacture. With effect from 1st October, 1955 wire rods specified in tariff item No. 63(3) are exempted from import duty. Some of the manufacturers have urged that the duty on steel wire required for the manufacture of wood screws should also be removed. In assessing the quantum of protection, however, we have taken into account the actual cost of wire to the industry and we do not, therefore, consider it necessary to recommend removal of duty on this material.

7. The quality of indigenous wood screws has improved considerably since the last inquiry. Several manufacturers have taken steps to improve the quality of their products by installing additional machinery and by making improved arrangements for quality control. Some of the railway administrations, however, e.g. Southern Railway, Northern Railway and Western Railway, have expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of indigenous wood screws, the principal defects pointed out being inferior finish, irregularity in shape and size and insufficient sharpness of the gimlet point. It has also been stated that in the case of indigenous wood screws, the threads are uneven, that while driving, the screws break in the way and that the slots are easily distorted. No such complaints, however, have been received by the Development Wing and it is not known whether the defects mentioned above refer to the small quantities occasionally purchased by the Railways directly from the trade, or to the products of the 18 major units registered with the Development Wing. We would, however, like to draw the attention of the manufacturers to the above defects and recommend that they should take steps to improve the quality of their screws still further.

Imports and import control policy

8.1 The following statement shows imports of iron or steel wood screws during 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and the first six months of 1956-57. These figures have been extracted from the published Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India :

Year	Quantity	Value
	(Tons)	Rs.
1952-53	1,617	40,47,759
1953-54	825	17,38,437
1954-55	353	7,78,337
1955-56	576	10,81,870
1956-57(April-Sept.)	319	6,24,437

8.2. A statement of the import control policy in regard to wood screws from the licensing period January-June 1953 to the current licensing period January-June 1957 is given in Appendix III.

Existing rates of duty 9. Wood screws are assessed to duty under Item No. 63(33) of the First Schedule of the Indian Customs Tariff (Forty-First Issue), the relevant extract from which is reproduced below :—

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of			Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	Burma	
*63(33)	IRON or STEEL SCREWS	Protective	3½ per cent ad valorem	..	..	Free	December 31st, 1957.
(a) Wood screws							

*NOTE.—(1) Under Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 35(1)/T.B./53-Tariffs, dated the 22nd August, 1953, the rate of Customs Duty leviable on wood screws has been raised to 3½ per cent *ad valorem* or 5 annas per gross, whichever is higher.

(2) Under Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), Notification No. 13-Customs, dated the 28th February, 1953, as subsequently amended by Notification No. 67-Customs, dated the 22nd August, 1953, Iron or Steel wood screws are exempt from the payment of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon under any law for the time being in force in India.

Commission's estimate 10.1. For the purpose of the present inquiry the following two units, namely, Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta and S. S. Miranda (Private) Ltd., Bombay were costed by the Commission's Assistant Cost Accounts Officer and Research Officer. Actual costs were determined for the year ended 31st December.

of the costs of production and fair ex-works prices

1956 in the case of the first unit and for 9 months ended 31st December, 1956 in the case of the second unit. During the costed period, Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. produced 292,725 gross of wood screws, while S. S. Miranda (Private) Ltd., produced 277,838 gross. Our estimates of future costs are based on an annual output of 300,000 gross in the case of Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. and on 600,000 gross in the case of S. S. Miranda (Private) Ltd. The latter unit has facilities for drawing of wire from wire rods and intends to produce its entire requirements of wire in future.

10.2. The companies do not maintain their cost data in sufficient details to enable the conversion charges for different sizes of screws to be accurately determined. We have, therefore, determined the conversion charges for different sizes on the basis of the average charges per gross and the past pattern of production and selling prices. The other items of costs have been treated on the same basis as at the last inquiry. Return on block has been allowed at 10 per cent on the gross block which is Rs. 3.15 lakhs in the case of Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. and Rs. 4.31 lakhs in the case of S. S. Miranda (Private) Ltd. For the purpose of assessing the quantum of protection we propose to adopt the size 1" x 8G as representative and give below the fair ex-works prices for this size as determined by us for the two units for the future, together with averages of the two sets of figures. Details of costs are given in the Cost Report which is being forwarded as a confidential enclosure to this Report.

Statement showing the average fair ex-works price per gross of wood screws of 1" x 8G size for future

(Rs. per gross)

Particulars	Bengal Screw Mfg. Co., Ltd., Calcutta	S. S. Miranda (Private) Ltd., Bombay	Average of two units
1. Raw materials	0.397	0.370	0.3835
2. Conversion charges	0.406	0.417	0.4115
3. Packing charges	0.046	0.073	0.0595
4. Interest on working capital	0.009	0.009	0.0090
5. Return on block	0.072	0.063	0.0665
 Fair ex-works price	0.930	0.932	0.9300

or Re. 0.14-11 Re. 0.14-11 Re. 0.14-11

It will be seen that the average fair ex-works price for the two units comes to Re. 0.14-11 per gross of 1" x 8G size.

11. Appendix IV gives particulars of the c.i.f. prices and landed costs of imported wood screws as reported to us by the Collectors of Customs. At the public inquiry, we tried to obtain the latest data regarding c. i. f. prices and were informed that the current c.i.f. price of 1"×8G wood screws imported from U. K. was Rs. 1-1-3 per gross and that of wood screws imported from West Germany Re. 0-12-9 per gross. Since the quotation for imports from West Germany is lower, we propose to adopt it for the purpose of assessing the quantum of protection required by the domestic industry. On the basis of that quotation, the landed cost of wood screws imported from West Germany works out as follows:—

	per gross
	Rs. as. ps.
C.i.f. price	0 12 9
Clearing charges	0 0 6
Landed cost without duty	0 13 3
Customs duty	0 5 0
Landed cost with duty	1 2 3

12. The following statement gives a comparison of the fair ex-works price of indigenous wood screws of 1"×8G size with the landed cost without duty of the corresponding imported product:

	per gross
	Rs. as. ps.
1. Fair ex-works price (average of two units)	0 14 11
2. C.i.f. price	0 12 9
3. Clearing charges	0 0 6
4. Landed cost without duty	0 13 3
5. Difference between fair ex-works price and landed cost without duty (1-4)	0 1 8
6. Difference (5) as a percentage of c.i.f. price (2)	13.07
7. Existing rate of duty	3½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 5 annas per Gross, whichever is higher.

13. It would appear from the preceding paragraphs that a duty of only 13 per cent *ad valorem* is required to place the indigenous product on par with the imported product. The existing duty is 3½ per cent *ad valorem* or 5 annas per gross, whichever is higher. In assessing the quantum of protection in this case, however, several other

considerations have to be borne in mind. As explained in paragraph 6.2, the domestic industry is at present unable to obtain steel wire of the requisite quality and is to that extent subject to a special handicap as compared with the industry in foreign countries. This position is likely to continue for some years until the projected expansion of the steel industry is completed. So long as the domestic industry continues to suffer from this disadvantage, the imported product will enjoy a certain preference in the domestic market and due allowance has to be made for such preference in any scheme of protection. The above comparison of the fair ex-works price and the landed cost takes no account of this factor. We have no doubt that if imports of wood screws were liberally licensed, they would oust the indigenous product from the domestic market in spite of their being slightly more expensive at the existing rate of duty. Moreover, the domestic industry consists largely of small-scale units and is, therefore, particularly vulnerable to foreign competition. Further, we understand that wood screws from Japan are priced much lower than those from any other source, although actual quotations are not available owing to the current ban on imports. At the public inquiry, evidence was produced to show that Japanese wood screws of $1'' \times 8G$ size were being sold in Bombay at a price of 13 As. per gross which, after deducting customs duty of 5 As. per gross and clearing charges and dealers' margin, works out to c.i.f. price of about 6 As. 10 Ps. per gross. This shows that so far as Japanese competition is concerned, the domestic industry is at a much greater disadvantage than is indicated by the comparison given in the preceding paragraph. At the same time, we do not think that an increase in the existing rate of duty is called for, because the interests of the domestic industry are adequately safeguarded by the current system of import restrictions. An increase in the rate of duty would unnecessarily enhance the cost to domestic consumers of those types of wood screws which are not manufactured in the country and have to be imported from sources other than Japan. We, therefore, recommend that protection to this industry should be continued at the existing rate of duty, namely, $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem or 5 annas per gross, whichever is higher. We consider that the industry will continue to need protection for at least three years and accordingly recommend that the above duty should remain in force until 31st December, 1960.

14. As stated in paragraph 3(6) above, two units, namely, Jagat-jit Engineering Works, Kapurthala and Badhwar and Co., Delhi have represented to us that they are experiencing difficulty in securing adequate supply of electric power for manufacture of wood screws. We recommend that the State Governments concerned should give these units reasonable priority in the allocation of electric power.

15. Our conclusions and recommendations may be summarised as under:—

Summary of conclusions and Recommendations (1) The rated capacity on single shift basis of the 18 units registered with the Development Wing comes to 5.6 million gross per annum. The total production of wood screws by these units was 2.5 million gross in 1953, 5.3 million gross in 1954, 6.5 million gross in 1955 and

7.2 million gross in 1956. When Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Bombay and the Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta complete their expansion projects, the total capacity of the industry will increase by 800,000 gross per annum on single shift basis.

[Paragraphs 4.1 and 4.3]

(2) The annual domestic demand for wood screws, which is estimated at about 8 million gross (or about 3,650 tons) at present, is expected to increase to about 12 million gross (or about 5,450 tons) by 1960.

[Paragraph 5]

(3) Steps should be taken to ensure closer co-ordination between the quantity of steel wire for which quota certificates are issued to manufacturers of wood screws, the quantity of billets allotted to the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., for this purpose and the actual deliveries effected by the Company to different manufacturers. The manufacturers on their part should arrange to place their indents with the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., as soon as they receive the quota certificates.

[Paragraph 6.1]

(4) The industry should be given all possible assistance in obtaining its requirements of steel wire.

[Paragraph 6.1]

(5) The industry should, as far as possible, use tested steel wire for the manufacture of wood screws.

[Paragraph 6.2]

(6) The manufacturers of wood screws should examine the desirability of adopting certain common specifications for steel wire in order to facilitate the production of this material.

[Paragraph 6.2]

(7) The wood screw factories which have facilities for drawing steel wire from wire rods should be given reasonable supplies of wire rods.

[Paragraph 6.2]

(8) The quality of indigenous wood screws has improved considerably since the last inquiry. The manufacturers, however, should take note of the defects pointed out by Railways and adopt further measures to improve the quality of their products.

[Paragraph 7]

(9) Protection to this industry should be continued at the existing rate of duty, namely, 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* or 5 annas per gross, whichever is higher, for a further period of three years, i.e. till 31st December, 1960.

[Paragraph 13]

(10) The State Governments concerned should give Jagatjit Engineering Works, Kapurthala and Badhwar and Co., Delhi reasonable priority in the allocation of electric power.

[Paragraph 14]

16. We wish to thank the representatives of producers, importers and consumers of wood screws and the Government Departments for co-operation we have received from them in carrying out this inquiry.

Acknowledgements

K. R. DAMLE,

Chairman.

B. N. ADARKAR,

Member.

J. N. DUTTA,

Member.

RAMA VARMA,

Secretary.

BOMBAY,

The 30th March, 1957.



APPENDIX I

(Vide paragraph 2.1)

List of Firms or Bodies to whom the Commissio's Questionnaires were issued and from whom Replies or Memoranda were received

* indicates that they replied or sent memoranda.

† indicates that they are not interested.

@ indicates that they are not producing now.

PRODUCERS

- @1. Badhwar and Co., G. T. Road, Delhi-Shahdara.
- *2. Bengal Screw Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 2, Clive Row (4th Floor), Calcutta.
- *3. Gowrihouse Metal Works, Rajapalayam (S.I.).
- *4. Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, P. Box 575, Bombay-1.
- *5. Jagatjit Engineering Works, Factory Area, Opp. Rly Stn., Kapurthala.
- *6. K. B. Engineering Co., Private Ltd., Sultanwind Road, Amritsar.
- *7. Matharoo Brothers, G.T. Road, Amritsar.
- *8. Capstan Wire Products Private Ltd., 34, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
- *9. National Industries, Sultanwind Road, Amritsar.
- *10. Northern India Steel Works Private Ltd., Batala Road, 43, Verka (Dist. Amritsar.)
- @11. Punjab Steel Rolling Mills, Old Station, Baroda-3.
- *12. Savita Industries Ltd., 192, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta-40.
- *13. Southern Industrial Corporation Private Ltd., 2, Armenian St., Madras-1.
- *14. S. S. Miranda Private Ltd., Champs Bhimji Road, Mount Road, Mazagaon P.O., Bombay.
- *15. Standard Screw Factory, 3299, Turkman Gate, Delhi.
- *16. Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Temple Chambers, 6, Old Post Office St., Calcutta-1.
- *17. Universal Screw Factory, Chhecharta, Amritsar.
- *18. Victor Industries, Sultanwind Town, Amritsar.
- *19. Wood Screw Ltd., Bechardas Mills Office Compound, Railkhad, Ahmedabad.
- 20. Amritsar Kohlu Factory, Sangarana Sahib, Amritsar.
- 21. Bharat Rolling and General Mills, Near Railway Station, Baroda.
- 22. Bhola Nath Kapur and Co., 19, Govindpuri, Modinagar (U.P.).
- 23. Bombay Brass and Engineering Works, Nakodar Road, Jullundur City.
- 24. Bombay Engineering and Metal Works, Ltd., 44, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
- 25. General Mechanical Foundry Works, Khalsa College, Joshipura, Amritsar.
- 26. Gujarat Textile Co., Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.
- 27. Hind Wire Industries Ltd., P-16, Kalakar Street, Calcutta-7.
- 28. Hindustan Foundry Works, Hide Market, Amritsar.
- 29. Hindustan and Iron Works, Amritsar.
- 30. Indian Engineer's Corporation, Outside Chatwind Gate, Ganai Bridge, Amritsar.
- *31. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Duravani Nagar, Bangalore City.
- 32. Indian Traders Corporation, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
- 33. Jai Krishna Das, The Ivory Palace, Juma Masjid, Delhi.
- 34. Shree Jam Wire Products Co. Ltd., Bedi Port Road, Jamnagar.
- *35. Jayant Metal Mfg. Co. Ltd., 924/A, Sayani Road, Bombay.
- 36. Laxmi Engineering Works, Hide Market, G.T. Road, Amritsar.
- 37. National Engineer's Corporation, Sultanwind Road, Amritsar.

- @38. National Screw and Wire Products Ltd., Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
- 39. S. S. O'San and Co., 2, Majithia Road, Amritsar.
- 40. Punjab Metal Works, 333, Agra Road, Ghatkopar, Bombay.
- 41. Ramdas Engineering Works, Putlighar, Amritsar.
- 42. Ram Narain Rolling Mills and Screw Mfg. Co., Lucknow.
- 43. Raparia Brothers, Belanganj, Agra.
- 44. Sanghavi and Sons, Fort Chambers, 4th Floor, Hamam Street, Bombay.
- *45. Sarjeet Industries, Ram Tirth Road, Amritsar.
- 46. Sharma Engineering Works, Lohari Gate, Amritsar.
- 47. Seth Sunderdas Sobraj, 389/91, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay-2.
- 48. Wood Screw Ltd., Modinagar, U.P.
- *49. Northern India Iron Press Works, Aishbagh, Industrial Area, Lucknow.
- 50. Agarwal New Industries, 108, Juhu, Kanpur.
- *51. National Screw Manufacturing Co., Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Bhagalpur-2.
- @52. K. T. Steel Industries (Private) Ltd., Broach St., Opp. Victoria Docks (Blue Gate),
Bombay-9.
- *53. Metalfold Industries, Glass Factory Road, Bagad Ganj, Nagpur.
- @54. Nasik Industrial Engg. Corp. Ltd., Ram Niwas, Panchvati, Nasik.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- *1. Screw Manufacturers' Association, India Exchange (7th Floor), Calcutta.
- *2. Punjab Screw Manufacturers' Association, Sultanwind Road, Amritsar.

RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIERS

- *1. The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd., Indranagar P.O., Jamshedpur-8.

IMPORTERS

- †1. East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd., Shri Nivas House, P.O. Box No. 639, 27-A, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.
- †2. Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd., Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- †3. Jessop & Co., Ltd., 63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATIONS

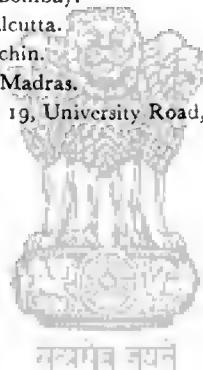
- 1. Iron, Steel & Hardware Merchants' Chamber of India, K.T. Building, Broach St.,
Opp. Victoria Dock, Bombay-9.
- 2. Madras Hardware (Sundry) & Paint Merchants' Assn., Venkatachala Mudali Street,
P.T. Madras-3.

CONSUMERS

- *1. The Bombay Port Trust, Administrative Offices, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
- *2. Controller of Stores, Central Railway, V.T., Bombay.
- *3. Controller of Stores, Western Railway, Post Box No. 10, Churchgate, Bombay.
- 4. Controller of Stores, Northern Railway (Bikaner Division), Bikaner.
- 5. Controller of Stores, Southern Railway Ayanavaram (Perambut), Madras-23.
- *6. The Secretary, The All-India Spinners' Association (Saranjam Vibhag) 394, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2.
- 7. Controller of Stores, Eastern Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
- 8. Controller of Stores, N.E. Rly., Gorakhpur.
- 9. The Secretary, Public Works Department, Govt. of Bombay, Sachivalaya, Bombay.
- 10. Shri Rama Vilas, Service (Private) Ltd., Dinroze Estate, 1/17, Mount Road, Madras-2.
- 11. The Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd., Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

1. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
2. Senior Statistical Officer, Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.
- *3. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- *4. Iron and Steel Controller, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- *5. The Chief Industrial Adviser, Development Wing, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Govt. of India, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
- *6. The Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal, Commerce & Industries Department (Industries Branch), Calcutta.
- *7. The Director of Industries & Labour, No. 1 Rajpur Road, Delhi.
8. The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Development (Industries) Department, Patna.
- *9. The Secretary to the Govt. of Bonihay, Industries and Co-op. Department, Old Secretariat Building, Bombay.
10. The Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab, Industries Department, Chandigarh.
11. The Secretary to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
12. The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras, Madras.
- *13. The Collector of Customs, Bombay.
- *14. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
15. The Collector of Customs, Cochin.
- *16. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
- *17. Indian Standards Institution, 19, University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi-8.



APPENDIX II

(Vide paragraph 2.2)

List of persons who attended the Commission's public inquiry held on 19th March, 1957

A. PRODUCERS

1. Shri M. A. Chidambaram	}	Representing Southern Industrial Corporation Private Ltd., 2, Armenian Street, Madras-1
2. Shri K. Ramnathan		" " S. S. Miranda Private Ltd., Champsi Bhimji Road, Mount Road, Mazagaon P.O., Bombay.
3. Shri James Miranda		" " Universal Scrcw Factory, Chhecharta, Amritsar.
4. Shri Donald Miranda		" Jagatjit Engineering Works, Factory Area, Opp. Rly. Station, Kapurthala.
5. Shri D. V. Virmani	}	" Steel & Allied Products Ltd., Temple Chambers, Old Post Office St., Calcutta-1.
6. Shri Madanlal Kapur	}	" Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Bombay-1.
7. Shri K. L. Sakhuja	}	" Northern Indian Steel Works Private Ltd., Batala Road, Verka (Amritsar).
8. Shri S. K. Mazumdar	}	" Badhwar & Co., G. T. Road, Delhi-Shahdara.
9. Shri S. P. Khanna		
10. Shri P. L. Talwar		
11. Shri P. C. Badhwar		

B. ASSOCIATIONS

12. Shri R. D. Vidyarthi	"	Screw Manufacturers' Association, India Exchange (7th flr.), Calcutta-1.
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C. RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIER

13. Shri I. M. Pai	"	Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., Indranagar P. O., Jamshedpur-8.
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D. IMPORTER

14. Shri T. G. Thakur	"	Vulcan Trading Co. Private Ltd., Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
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E. CONSUMERS

15. Shri K. C. Thomas	"	Central Railway, V. T., Bombay.
16. Shri A. L. Sequira	"	Western Railway, Post Box No. 10, Churchgate, Bombay.
17. Shri A. P. Bhandarkar	"	Collector of Customs, Bombay.
18. Shri J. Abreo	"	Bombay Port Trust Administrative Offices, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
19. Shri A. B. Hawal	"	Public Works Department, Government of Bombay, Sachivalaya, Boinbay.

F. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

20. Shri K. Rajagopalan	"	Ministry of Heavy Industries (Development Wing), New Delhi.
21. Shri S. Banerji	"	Iron & Steel Controller, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
22. Shri A. B. Rao	"	Indian Standards Institution, 19, University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi-8.
23. Shri V. V. Divatia	}	Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, Bonibay.
24. Shri G. N. Naidu	}	Director of Industries, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
25. Shri N. K. Biswas	"	

APPENDIX III

(Vide paragraph 8.2)

A statement showing the import control policy in regard to wood screws [Sl. No. 54, Part I, Section II of the Red Book] from January—June 1953 to January—June, 1957

<i>Period</i>	<i>Policy</i>
(i) January—June, 1953	
(ii) July—December, 1953	Imports of the following types of wood screws were allowed to established importers upto 100 per cent of one-half of their best year's imports :—
	(a) (1) Counter Sunk Head Wood Screws Lathe pointed.
	(2) Galvanised Cone Head roofing Wood Screws.
	(3) Galvanised Cone Head Gutter Wood Screws.
	(4) Galvanised Mushroom Head Gutter Wood Screws.
	(5) Large Head Coffin Screws.
	(6) Square Head Coffin Screws.
	(7) Dowell Screws.
	(8) Laying-in-screws.
	(b) Imports of wood screws of the following six types were, however, allowed to Established Importers only on a 5 per cent quota basis.
	(1) Counter Sunk Head Wood Screws.
	(2) Counter Sunk Head Household assortment.
	(3) Counter Sunk Head Wormed to head.
	(4) Round Head Wood Screws.
	(5) Raised Head Wood Screws.
	(6) Cheese Head Wood Screws.
	(c) With regard to wood screws of other types not mentioned above, Established Importers were allowed a quota of 100 per cent of half of best year's imports.
	Quotas for sub-items (a), (b) and (c) above were to be calculated separately on the basis of imports of only the articles included under those sub-items respectively.
(iii) January—June, 1954.	The above policy was continued subject to the proviso that (i) not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the face value of the licence granted against item (a) above could be utilised for the import of "Counter Sunk Head Wood Screws Lathe pointed" and (ii) licences granted against item (b) above were subject to both quantity and value as limiting factors.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Policy</i>
(iv) July—December, 1954.	The policy in regard to items (a) and (b) above remained the same as in January-June, 1954 except that against licences granted in respect of item (a) not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the face value of the licence or Rs. 500 whichever was higher, could be utilised for the import of "Counter Sunk Head Wood Screw Lathe pointed". Under category (c) only the following 3 types, namely, (i) Coach Screws, Square and Hexagonal Heads and (ii) Sheet Metal Screws and (iii) Self-tapping Screws were allowed to be imported on a 100 per cent basis.
(v) January—June, 1955	
(vi) July—December, 1955	
(vii) January—June, 1956	
(viii) July—December, 1956	
	Ditto

[During all the above periods, applications were also entertained from new comers for import of wood screws falling under category (a) above.]

(ix) January—June, 1957 (Current licensing period)



(a) Imports of the following types of wood screws are allowed to Established Importers upto 60 per cent of one-half of the best year's imports :

- (1) Counter Sunk Head Wood Screws Lathe pointed.
- (2) Galvanised Cone Head roofing Wood Screws.
- (3) Galvanised Cone Head Gutter Wood Screws.
- (4) Galvanised Mushroom Head Gutter Wood Screws.
- (5) Large Head Coffin Screws.
- (6) Square Head Coffin Screws.
- (7) Dowell Screws.
- (8) Laying-in-screws.

(b) No licences are issued to import the following 6 types of wood screws :—

- (1) Counter Sunk Head Wood Screws.
- (2) Counter Sunk Head Househod assort-ment.
- (3) Counter Sunk Head Wormed to head.
- (4) Round Head Wood Screws.
- (5) Raised Head Wood Screws.
- (6) Cheese Head Wood Screws.

(c) Licences are being granted upto 100 per cent of half of best year's imports in the case of the following 3 types :—

- (1) Coach Screws, Square and Hexagonal Heads.
- (2) Sheet Metal Serews.
- (3) Self-tapping Screws.

REMARKS.—(i) Quotas for sub-items (a) and (c) will be calculated separately on the basis of only the articles included under those sub-items respectively.

(ii) Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the face value of the licence or Rs. 500 whichever is higher can be utilised for the import of "Countersunk Head Wood Screws Lathe pointed".

APPENDIX IV

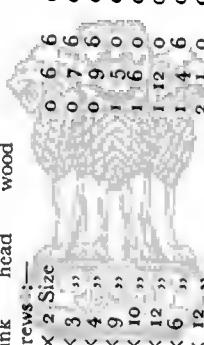
(Vide paragraph 11)

*Statement showing the c.i.f. prices, customs duty, clearing charges and landed costs of the protected categories of wood screws
[ICT Item No. 63(33) (a)]*

(Price per gross)

Source of information	Origin of import	Date of import	Type and specification	Cif Prices			Customs duty	Clearing charges	Landed cost	Remarks
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	
Collector of Customs, U.K.		Jan. 1957	Bright mild steel counter sunk head wood screws:-							
Bombay.				Size	0	9	0	5	0	0 15 0
				5/8 X 4 "	0	9	0	5	0	0 15 0
				5/8 X 5 "	0	11	0	5	0	0 15 0
				5/8 X 6 "	0	10	0	5	0	0 15 0
				3/4 X 4 "	0	12	0	5	0	0 15 0
				3/4 X 6 "	0	15	0	5	0	0 15 0
				3/4 X 8 "	1	2	0	5	0	1 1 6
				1 X 8 "	1	8	0	0	1	1 8 6
				1 1/4 X 10 "	1	6	0	7	0	2 0 6
				1 1/4 X 8 "	1	12	0	9	0	1 14 6
				1 1/4 X 10 "	2	0	0	10	0	2 6 6
				1 1/4 X 12 "	1	10	0	8	0	2 11 6
				1 1/4 X 8 "	1	15	0	10	0	2 19 6
				2 X 9 "	1	13	0	10	0	2 8 6
				2 X 12 "	2	7	0	12	0	3 4 6
				2 X 14 "	3	1	0	15	0	4 1 6
				2 1/2 X 8 "	2	2	0	10	0	2 13 6
				1 X 6 "	0	13	0	5	0	1 2 6
			Bright mild steel round head wood screws:-	Size	1	8	0	0	7	6 2 1 6
				1 1/4 X 8 "	1	12	0	9	0	0 1 6 2 6 6
				1 1/2 X 8 "						

(Price per gross)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collector of Customs, Bombay.		Japan	Jan. 1957	Counter sunk Head :—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ Size	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 10 3	
				3/8 x 2 "	0 5 10	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 11 4	
U.K.		Jan.	1957	5/8 x 5 "	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 15 6	
Belgium	Feb.	1957	Cock brand Flat Counter sunk head wood						
			screws :—		0 6 6	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 12 0	
					0 7 6	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 13 0	
			$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ Size		0 9 6	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 15 0	
			1/4 x 3 "		1 5 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	
			1/4 x 4 "		1 6 0	0 7 0	0 1 0	1 14 0	
			1/4 x 9 "		1 12 0	0 9 0	0 2 0	2 7 0	
			1/4 x 10 "		1 4 6	0 6 0	0 0 6	1 11 0	
			1/4 x 12 "		2 1 0	0 10 0	0 2 0	2 13 0	
			2 1/2 x 12 "		2 8 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	3 6 0	
			3 1/2 x 10 "						
			3 1/2 x 12 "						
			3 1/2 x 14 "						
			4 x 10 "		4 2	6	1 4 0	0 2 6	5 9 0
			4 x 12 "						
			4 x 14 "		5 15	6	1 14 0	0 4 6	8 2 0
			4 x 16 "						

Collector of Customs, U.K. Feb. 1957 Counter sunk head iron
wood screws :—

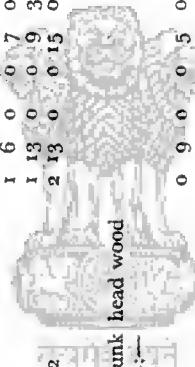
1" No. 5	0 12 0	0 5 0	..	1 1 0
1" No. 6	0 13 0	0 5 0	..	1 2 0
1" No. 7	0 15 0	0 5 0	..	1 4 0

The landed costs are
exclusive of clearing
charges.

4" No. 8	1	0	0	0	5	3	..	..	1	5	3	
1" No. 6		0	15	0	0	5	0	..	..	1	4	0
1" No. 7		1	2	0	0	6	0	..	..	1	8	0
1" No. 8		1	3	0	0	6	0	..	..	1	9	0
1½" No. 7		1	4	0	0	6	0	..	..	1	10	6
1½" No. 8		1	8	0	0	7	9	..	..	1	15	9
1½" No. 9		1	12	0	0	9	0	..	..	1	15	0
2" No. 10		2	5	0	0	11	9	..	..	3	0	9
2" No. 12		2	12	0	0	14	0	..	..	3	10	0
2½" No. 10		2	12	0	0	14	0	..	..	3	10	0
2½" No. 12		3	4	0	1	6	..	..	4	4	6	

U. K. Feb. 1957 Round head wood screws :—

1" No. 8	1	3	0	0	6	0	..	..	1	9	0
¾" No. 8	1	6	0	0	7	0	..	..	1	13	0
1" No. 10	1	6	0	0	7	0	..	..	1	13	0
1½" No. 12	1	13	0	0	9	3	..	..	2	6	3
	2	13	0	0	15	0	..	..	3	12	6



Sweden Feb. 1957 Counter sunk head wood screws :—

3" No. 5	0	9	0	0	5	0	..	..	0	14	0
3" No. 6	0	12	0	0	5	0	..	..	1	1	0
3" No. 6	0	10	0	0	5	0	..	..	0	15	0
3" No. 7	0	11	0	0	5	0	..	..	1	0	0
1" No. 6	0	11	0	0	5	0	..	..	1	0	0
1" No. 7	0	13	0	0	5	0	..	..	1	2	0
1½" No. 7	0	15	0	0	5	0	..	..	1	4	0
1½" No. 8	1	2	0	0	6	0	..	..	1	8	0
1½" No. 9	1	4	0	0	6	6	..	..	1	10	6
2" No. 10	1	11	0	0	8	6	..	..	2	3	6
2" No. 11	2	0	0	0	10	0	..	..	2	10	0

Belgium Feb. 1957

5" No. 14	12	0	0	3	15	0	..	..	15	15	0
5" No. 16	12	0	0	3	15	0	..	..	15	15	0
5" No. 20	14	13	0	4	12	0	..	..	19	9	0

(Price per gross)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collector of Customs, Madras.	Sweden	18-2-57	Iron Wood Screws Counter Sunk Head :	No. 1 Size	No. 2 "	No. 3 "	No. 4 "	No. 5 "
				4"	No. 1 Size	0	0	5
				4"	No. 2 "	0	0	13
				3/8"	No. 2 "	0	0	0
				2"	No. 7 "	0	0	4
				5/8"	No. 7 "	0	0	13
				1 1/4"	No. 6 "	10	0	0
				1 1/4"	No. 7 "	0	0	7
				2"	No. 6 "	8	0	1
				2"	No. 7 "	8	0	13
				3"	No. 8 "	2	0	1
				5/8"	No. 8 "	0	0	7
				3/4"	No. 12 "	0	0	1
				3/4"	No. 14 "	9	0	1
				1"	No. 9 "	3	0	10
				1"	No. 14 "	9	0	1
				1 1/4"	No. 14 "	0	0	6
				1 1/4"	No. 14 "	11	0	9
				1 1/4"	No. 14 "	7	0	2
				3"	No. 14 "	9	0	3
				3 1/2"	No. 10 "	5	0	3
				3 1/2"	No. 12 "	5	3	9
				3 1/2"	No. 14 "	5	6	4
				4"	No. 10 "	1	0	5
				4"	No. 12 "	5	5	15
				4"	No. 14 "	4	4	4

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